

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Of the National Democratic Party
of the State of Mississippi.

JOHN D. FREEMAN, Chairman, Jackson
WM. YERGER, " " " " " "
E. BARKSDALE, " " " " " "
FULTON ANDERSON, " " " " " "
E. M. YERGER, " " " " " "
WILEY P. HARRIS, " " " " " "
D. P. PORTER, " " " " " "
THOS. J. WILSON, " " " " " "
AMOS R. JOHNSON, " " " " " "
C. H. MANSFIELD, Secretary, " " " " " "
S. J. GILSON, " " " " " "
JOHN A. BLAIR, " " " " " "
W. S. GATHIEL, " " " " " "
J. Z. GEORGE, " " " " " "
G. D. MOORE, " " " " " "
S. C. TAYLOR, " " " " " "
S. C. THEILGARD, " " " " " "
HERMAN CANNON, " " " " " "
BENJAMIN KING, " " " " " "

On the day of the Connecticut election, Forney proclaimed in his Chronicle, that "the prospects of (Radical) success are encouraging." In reference to the Michigan election, he declared that in a national point of view, "the main interest of the contest centers in the article relating to elective franchise, which abolishes distinctions of color. The number of colored men to be affected by it is only some twelve hundred, but the principle is not the less important on that account."

But the hopes of the Chronicle are all dashed. Connecticut decides against the Radicals; and at last accounts, the Democratic majority against negro suffrage in Michigan had reached twenty thousand votes, and was still increasing.

Query: If the large white voting population of Michigan are not willing to permit the handful of twelve hundred negroes in that State to vote, are they willing to allow the government of the Southern States to be transferred exclusively to the African race? In the one case, only, the abstract question of "principle" was at stake. In the other, the vital matter of white supremacy over negro incapacity and barbarism, which involves the installation of the latter as the balance of power in the Union, is at issue.

This question is to be determined in the Presidential election. The position of the anti-negro domination party, will be clearly defined in their National Convention. The question will be driven home to the Radical leaders, and will be agitated in every county, township and beat, in the Union, North and South.

For the Attention of Land Owners.

Concerted efforts ought to be made by all classes of our people, and especially land-owners, to bring immigration into the South. Actual white settlers, with their habits of thrift and industry, are needed. Our fixed population are for the most part laboring to put their lands into cultivation, but strive as they may, millions of acres will still remain idle. How is this object to be accomplished? The way is pointed out in the Plan recently adopted by the Land-Owners Convention in this city, and explained in an address sent out by a committee appointed for that purpose. In further illustration of its advantages, we will copy the subjoined statistics presented in a recent address of General Richardson before a North Alabama audience:

"If the people of Lauderdale and Colbert counties were to form an Association for the encouragement of immigration, and would subscribe 100,000 acres of land to be divided into 1000 farms and be settled by 1000 families of five persons each making five thousand persons—each family would require \$1000—equal to one million dollars. For bed, bedding, and furniture they would expend \$200,000. The actual increase of property would be \$1,200,000. Ten thousand homesteads costing \$300 each, to be expended by the immigrant would be \$3,000,000. Three thousand families will, in one year purchase in the country,

500 bbls corn costing \$3.....	\$150,000
500 lbs meat costing \$10.....	50,000
Groceries, each \$20.....	20,000
2 horses \$100.....	200,000
Wagon \$100.....	100,000
Wagon harness \$50.....	50,000
1 sett tools \$10.....	10,000
2 plows \$10.....	20,000
Forage \$10.....	10,000
Cow and calf \$30.....	30,000
Sow and pigs \$15.....	15,000
Poultry \$10.....	10,000
Household plunder \$50.....	50,000
	\$715,000

One hundred adjoining farms not sold, will enhance in value 100 per cent by the settlement of the 100 families on the adjacent farms. If these farms be sold to immigrants at \$3 per acre, it will make \$300,000, and these 2000 farms will be worth \$10 per acre, \$200,000 the remaining land in the two counties will be increased in value 200 per cent, and we have on 200,000 acres 2000 families instead of 1000. We have 100,000 people producing and consuming instead of 5,000.

The increase in value of land at the end of first year will be \$460,000. Improvement..... 300,000. Stock, implements, &c..... 382,000. 1st year's production..... 460,000.

The patience of our people has been severely tried by a class of men, who have come among them in the capacity of correspondents for Radical sheets at the North, with no other object but to represent them falsely before the world. The business of these mercenaries is to fabricate falsehoods for Radical consumption, and to keep alive in the North the spirit of sectional animosity. The Chicago Times gives the following description of the representations which these disreputable characters are in the habit of making:

A man who reads the Southern correspondence of Jacobin newspapers must be amazed and grieved at the condition of affairs in the ten territories lying south of Mason and Dixon's line.

One of the first things which will strike the attentive reader of this sort of correspondence is the astounding ignorance of the native whites, and the amazing shrewdness and intelligence of the colored people. The white man is a low, besotted individual, who neither reads nor writes. The negro is a temperate, intelligent christian, who alternates, in his leisure hours, between perusing the constitution and Baxter's Saint's Rest, and attending assemblies for prayer. The wife of the white man is a poor, sickly creature, who chews snuff sticks, and occupies herself with arranging her bijouerie, which consists of shin-bones and skull-pieces taken from the bodies of Yankee invaders.

Nor is this all the difference between these two classes. The white is an idle, disloyal vagabond. The African is an industrious and eminently loyal institution. While the latter cultivates his piety and his strip of ground, and reflects upon the beauty of a constitutional government, the latter, in an immense slouch hat, is always found at the corner grocery, drinking poor whisky, cutting plug-tobacco with a formidable bowie-knife, and when opportunity offers, shooting at, or down, some pious "nigger" who may happen to venture within range of his pistol.

It seems that Covington county has been visited and slandered by one of these hirelings. We copy below from the Brandon Republican, an account of a public meeting, which was recently held in that county, in reference to a communication characteristic of this class, published in an Ohio paper:

Daniel W. McInnis then took the stand and read from the Clinton (Ohio) Republican, what purported to be the closing part of a report made by A. D. Rhinosis, Registrar for Covington county, to Gen. Ord. This report contained more false statements and malicious slanders than we ever saw crowded together in the same space before. He charges the pure, honest, upright, intelligent and able Judge of the Circuit Court, the Sheriff, the Clerk, the Grand and Petit Jurors, the Magistrates and Constables, and the people generally, with perjury, and with almost every other crime in the calendar of crimes. Not satisfied with the publication of his villainous slanders against the men of the county, the infamous cowardly, thieving scoundrel winds up by publishing a malignant slander against a lady at whose house he had been boarding. At the conclusion of the reading of the report vengeance was depicted in almost every countenance, and had the cowardly, malignant and fiendish wretch been present we think it most likely he would have been swung up to a limb, and his flesh eaten by the buzzards. The paper containing this report accidentally fell into the hands of Mrs. McInnis, and as soon as Rhinosis heard of it he hired a horse from a negro and left for parts unknown, not only forgetting to pay his board bill, but actually swindled the poor negro out of the horse hire, which he promised to send by the mail carrier.

The editor of the Brandon Republican gives the following as the result of his observations in a trip over Rankin county:

"We are convinced that the planters of the county are using greater exertions to make a large provision crop than they ever did before. The old and the young have taken hold of the plow handles, and the weather being very favorable during the last month, an immense corn crop has been planted, and farming operations generally are farther advanced than usual at this season. They have nearly all finished planting corn, and are now preparing their lands for potatoes, rice, and cotton. Of the latter crop but little will be planted—not half as much as last year."

On the day of the Connecticut election, the New York Herald said, "if the republicans fail to recover the State, the result will be a most important democratic triumph; while, on the other hand, if the radical ticket is elected by only a slender majority, the result will hardly amount to a victory of any consequence."

The Selma Times states: "There seems to be almost a carnival of crime in our section of late, and murders are becoming alarmingly frequent. Lawlessness, is, however, a natural result of the present political and social situation, and we have reason to be grateful that the hellish teachings of Radical emissaries have not been more fruitful of murder, rapine and incendiarism. It is not for the lack of effort on their part."

GOOD FOR MICHIGAN.—This State, it will be seen by to-day's dispatches, has defeated the negro suffrage Constitution by over thirty thousand majority!

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the Raymond Gazette.

This system of organization should be adopted in Hinds and every other county of the State. If we are unwilling to accept negro domination in the hands of the Yankee adventurers and thieves among us, we must resist it in every possible way. We have many honest, well disposed and gentlemanly colored men among us. They would vote against the imported scoundrels and home thieves, if but instructed in the villany of these pretenders, and protected from personal harm. They must be instructed, and by public meetings, and, (if it so turns out that they are to be real voters) when the elections come on they must be protected from the arrogance and assumptions and impositions so successfully practiced heretofore by the carpet-bag gentry.

From the Copiahian.

As State, District and county officers are to be voted for at the same time that the negro constitution is to be submitted to the people of the State for ratification or rejection, we suggest to the Democratic club of this county the propriety of looking up and settling upon suitable persons for the various offices. This can easily be accomplished by the beat clubs and precinct committees. Let those who can qualify be brought forward at once, and let us contest every inch of ground with the pharisees and hypocrites—if necessary, let's fight till hell freezes over, and then fight them on the ice. We have no objections to present incumbents if eligible. We can carry Copiah by 500 majority—let all do their duty, and it will be done.

There don't seem to be entire harmony in the Mongrel family in this State. A vagabond correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, (Radical) writing from Mississippi, says:

It is not to be denied that many of the negroes are quietly hostile to their own party. They do not receive enough from government to satisfy them, and they never will.

It is a weakness of human nature that they who receive the most abundant blessings are more ready to receive more, than to be thankful for what they have. This, however, will not affect their voting.

Immigration.

The citizens of DeSoto, Panola and Yalabusha counties, will be addressed by distinguished speakers on the great interest of Immigration at the following places:

Hernando, Monday April 13th.
Senobia, Tuesday " 14th.
Sardis, Wednesday " 15th.
Batesville, Thursday " 16th.
Oakland, Friday " 17th.
Grenada, Saturday " 18th.

The Chattanooga Union tells the following story, whose hero eclipses Rip Van Winkle: "In the accident on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, which occurred on Monday, the sole occupant of one of the second-class coaches, was a sleeping negro. The car was pitched down an embankment fifteen feet high, tearing away the trucks in its crashing descent, and yet, strange to say, the shock did not in the least disturb the snoring dorkie, who was only aroused by some parties searching for wounded in the wreck."

The African constitution, Georgia adopted by the carpet-bag and nigger Conventions, is liberal to exempt from the matters of property exempt from levy and sale. It exempts two thousand dollars worth in specie of real estate and one thousand of personal property.

That's a sop thrown to Cerberus, with the hope that the debtor, the more numerous class, will swallow the nigger for the sake of exempting his creditor. —Meridian Mercury.

DEMOCRACY ON THE RAMPAGE.—Connecticut! Michigan! All for the Democracy! Keokuk, Iowa, upsets Radicalism, and now Cincinnati follows up the magnificent Democratic victory in Ohio of October last by electing her whole Democratic ticket yesterday!

Radicalism is in full retreat everywhere. The Democracy are on the rampage and sweeping all before them. —St. Louis Republican.

UTTERLY FRIENDLESS.—It was thought that G. W. Ashburn had some friends among the Radicals in Columbus. Several appeared to live upon his smile, and fawned and licked his boots while he had influence to secure office. When dead, all their love was gone. His son yesterday asked a Democratic gentleman to join the funeral procession. The gentleman declined on account of urgent business, and asked him if no Radicals had proffered assistance. The son replied none had done so. Negro women, and not many of those, had been the only ones to offer kindness to the dead. The coffin, we are told, was purchased by the city. —Columbus (Ga.) Sun, April 2d.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, in announcing General John B. Gordon as its candidate for Governor, says: "We have assurance that Gen. Meade has pronounced Gen. Gordon entirely free from objection on the score of eligibility, and we have evidence that our military commander has the highest admiration for his character as a soldier and his patriotism and conservatism as a citizen."

A dry goods clerk relates that a stylish young lady requested to see some lavender kid gloves, and was shown several different shades of that color. Being a little puzzled by the variety, she ingeniously asked, "which of those pairs are the lavenderest?"

POTATOE BREAD.—Sift 4 pounds of flour into a pan; boil one pound potatoes; skin, and mash them very carefully through the colander; mix this with equal quantities of milk and water, stir with a knife; add a tablespoonful of salt, a cup of yeast, and beat well.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The House

did nothing. The Senate immediately proceeded to impeachment. Curtis concluded at half past two; when Thomas was called for the defence. Thomas was stopped by the prosecution in describing his interview with the President. The objection was elaborately argued, Stanberry and Everts for the defence, Butler and Bingham for the prosecution. The Chief Justice submitted the question, in the first instance, and the managers were defeated, 12 to 10. The nays were, Canron, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Harlan, Howard, Nye, Ramsay and Thayer. Sumner broke ranks for the first time on this question.

All of the Cabinet were present except Thomas.

The customs, from the 1st to the 4th, inclusive, amounted to nearly two millions.

Michigan defeats the negro suffrage constitution by over 30,000 majority.

Potent movements are afoot looking to the nomination of Gen. Hancock.

Fondulac, Wisconsin, for the first time in eight years, has elected a Democratic Circuit Judge.

The impeachment trial was resumed. Judge Curtis continued his arguments on the theory and practices in vacancies and appointments, claiming that the evidence would show several instances on par with that of Stanton and Thomas. He insisted that Thomas was not appointed; an appointment requiring the President's nomination, the Senate's consent and the President's commission, characterizes the allegation that no vacancy existed, suggesting the question: the legal vacancy existed the moment Stanton received the letter. In recapitulation of his arguments, Mr. Curtis claimed that the managers had not shown that the President had violated the constitution and laws. He proceeded to argue the conspiracy charges. The fourth and sixth articles charge violation of conspiracy laws of 1861. He read the law: its provisions apply to States and Territories, and is inoperative in the District of Columbia. Curtis did not rest on this technicality, but argued that in law the preliminary movements of the principal and agent to bring before the Court a private claim, purged their actions of conspiracy. Curtis claimed this as applicable in a broader sense as to public rights and relations of superior and inferior officers, and also precluded conspiracy.

Curtis will answer the 5th and 7th articles in connection with the 10th, in none of which is charged a violation of any law. The 10th article only failed of proof, was disproved by Emory swearing that he introduced the objectionable topic and drew out the President's opinion. It would be shown in proof that the President sent for Emory for different purpose from that alleged in the article.

In arguing the 10th article, Curtis discussed impeachable offenses without vexing the ears of Senators with precedents from the middle ages, but would refer to provisions of the Constitution, whose framers knew quite as much as men in the time of Platanists, over high crimes and misdemeanors must be equally grave with bribery and treason, as must be offenses against the United States. The President is empowered to pardon all offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

After further illustration, Curtis claimed that he had fully shown that the court was bound by law, and was not a law in itself. Curtis cited the old English laws and the federal constitution, showing that the utterances, however offensive, were not punishable.

The peculiar manner in which this charge is brought, shows that Congress has resolved itself into a court of managers.

Curtis insisted that the truth about officers is not an offense against law, and the truth in this case had not been questioned.

The testimony of Thomas elicited nothing new, beyond the fact that the President had not instructed Thomas to use force, when the latter was arrested. He went first to the President, who said that was right—the case was now in court, where he wanted it. The ruling of the Senate, 42 to 10, will let in the evidence of Gen. Sherman and the Cabinet.

Gen. Thomas, who is over sixty years of age, was kept on the stand two hours and a half and subjected to a most trying cross-examination by Butler, who does not give way to Bingham as was expected. The latter did not find it so easy to make either the Senate or spectators in the galleries laugh as during last week. The treat has assumed a serious phase.

Stevens showed turbulence to-day, making a remark that was inaudible to the reporters in the gallery, but which Everts heard, and was about answering, when Butler interrupted. The remark which created the commotion was a sneer at the Senate.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Judge William M. Sample, of the New Orleans Crescent, died to-day.

Fire broke out this afternoon among a number of vessels laid up on the right bank of the Mississippi. The steamer Southern, destroyed, and several others damaged. —Loss not ascertained.

Cotton quiet; middlings 30 1/2-31; sales of 1000; receipts 2255; exports 3637; sales of the week 11,600; needs, 12,792; exports, 20,292. Gold 132 1/2-34. New York, April 10.—Cotton more steady; sales 3,500 bales at 29 1/2-30. Gold 135 1/2-36. St. Louis, April 10.—Flour superfine \$7 25 1/2-7 50; wheat \$2 50-2 75; mess pork \$36 50-37 50; bacon 13 1/2-14 1/2; lard 17 1/2-18.

SOJOURNER TRUTH.—This old colored woman recently visited Milton, Wisconsin, where she was the guest of a Mr. Goodrich, who was an out-and-out temperance man, and a devoted hater of tobacco. One morning she was puffing away with a long pipe in her mouth, when her host, Mr. Goodrich, approached her, and commenced conversation with the following interrogatory: "Aunt Sojourner, do you think you are a Christian?"

"Yes, Brudder Goodrich, I speck I am."

"Aunt Sojourner, do you believe in the Bible?"

"Yes, Brudder Goodrich, I believe the Scriptures, though I can't read them as you can."

"Aunt Sojourner do you know that there is a passage in the Scriptures which declares that nothing unclean can enter the kingdom of heaven?"

"Yes, Brudder Goodrich, I have heard tell of it."

"Aunt Sojourner, do you believe it?"

"Yes, Brudder Goodrich, I believe it."

"Well, Aunt Sojourner, you smoke, and you cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven, because there is nothing so

unclean as the breath of a smoker.

What do you say to that?"

"Why, Brudder Goodrich, I speck to leave my breff behind me when I go to Heaven."

How SOME MEN MAKE MONEY.—In these days of stagnation in business, it is refreshing to know of an exception to the general rule. The following extract from a letter to a friend in this city, by a late resident, shows how the thing was done, and also conveys a hint of which our readers may profitably make a note. He says: "Knowing the Can't breakem (Corset Steel) to be far superior to anything before introduced, we believed success certain, if we could convince the ladies of it. So we persistently and extensively advertised it, and this result is a great popularity, and even now, growing daily. You will remember, we commenced in October last, and in a small way, and when I remind you of the short period, and hard times since then, I think you will agree with me, that sixty two thousand five hundred dollars is quite a nice little thing to refuse for one-half the patent. But I did it, on yesterday, believing there is more money in it. Unto us the profit, and to the thing itself and the printer, be all the glory."

CLERKSHIPS AND TRADES.—No young man who desires to succeed in business has any time to lose in shuffling about in experimental clerkships; and after finishing his school education the sooner he makes choice of business for life, and sets himself diligently at work to learn it, and become successfully established the better. No young man can afford to make a mistake in his choice of business, the first choice should be the true one. And for this reason, we would say to a young man, in regard to routine clerkships, by no means accept a place of that kind, not even if the salary is large; it may seem large at first, but there can be no compensation to a young man for loss of time. Indeed, we are sincerely of opinion that a young man, at the start, had better work for nothing, or even pay for the privilege of going into an establishment where he can learn a good business, than to take one of these clerkships at any price.

The question is sometimes asked whether women are inventive? The authoress of the book, "College Market and Court," says she has often assisted women to procure patents, and she cites the case of one woman who was an agent in Boston to manage the business growing out of six other patents. In three years these patents brought her twenty-five thousand dollars and she constantly employs two hundred girls.

The French Empress at a recent reception at the Tuileries, was attired altogether in black, with clusters of diamonds on the shoulders and along the sides of the dress. All the ladies present were likewise in black. The Court on the following day, left off full mourning and put on half. The mourning was for the late ex-King of Bavaria.

Westchester county, at the town elections on Tuesday, not only held its own as a Democratic county, but gained in this respect upon its vote last year. We gained at least two members of the Board of Supervisors, and possibly three, so that instead of it being equally divided, as was last year, it will consist of fourteen Democrats and ten Radicals. And so we go marching along.—N. Y. World.

A Berlin dispatch says: Immediately on the ratification of the treaty in regard to citizenship, recently concluded between Prussia and the United States, Mr. Bancroft will enter into negotiations for the establishment of a commercial treaty between the two countries.

B. H. Hill of Georgia, said in a recent speech: "I tell you, in a few words, ratify—establish this constitution, and you establish degradation and robbery as the fundamental laws of Georgia."

Many people have wondered at their lassitude during a long period of damp weather. The effect is manifest quite as plainly outside of organic nature, for, says London Fun, even an umbrella is used up when it rains.

The election in Louisville on Saturday, for Police Commissioners and other officers, resulted in the election of the regular Democratic ticket. The Republicans had no ticket in the field.

Hon. David R. Atchison, formerly President of the United States Senate, is living in great comfort and perfect quiet on a beautiful farm in Clinton county, Missouri—the State which he so long represented in the United States Senate.

A slip of the tongue is recorded by a French paragonist. A lady was enjoying the society of her husband, when the bell rang and the servant announced "the doctor." "Tell him I am sick and cannot see him," was the Madame's reply.

The "Industrial Council" of New York city, whatever that may be, has come to the conclusion that the eight hour law ought to be repealed immediately in that State, and the ten-hour law revived.

Judge Wood, of Selma, who would not tolerate negro jurors, has been expelled.

Our valley of Virginia exchanges, all speak in flattering terms of the growing wheat crops.

The Natchez Tri-weekly Courier, has risen from the ashes of the recent destructive fire in that city, and is as neat and attractive as ever.

It is said Kansas really does not know where to put all the people who are anxious to settle in that State. If not political carpet-baggers, send them to the Southwest.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.—Classification

of the Vote.—The report of Gen. Meade, communicated to the House on the 28th ult., contains the following analysis of the returns of the late election in Alabama:

Total vote cast for the constitution, 70,812; against, 1005; total at the election, 71,817. Of that vote there were colored, 62,194; white, 6702; not separated, 2921. Of the colored vote, for the constitution, 62,089; against, 105; white, 5,807; for, 900 against. A comparison of the vote cast in October last for the convention with the present election shows the white vote for the convention 18,533; white vote for constitution, 5802; loss on constitution, 12,731; colored vote for the convention, 71,930; for the constitution 62,800; loss on constitution, 9,641. Total loss of vote on the constitution from the vote for the convention, 22,302.

Has Nature an antidote for acquired diseases? The PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking weakness, General Debility and Mental Despondency than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, and taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article superior to Cologne and at half the price.

To Tax Payers.—O'hand—Bridge, Poor and Special Warrants, to pay County Taxes, at a discount. apl10w. ROBINSON, STEVENS & CO.

For Sale or Exchange.

ANY PARTY wishing to purchase a new and splendid buggy, can get a bargain by enquiring at this office. Or it will be exchanged for a carriage on equitable terms. April 12-1w.

PEAS: PEAS:!

50 BUSHELS STOCK PEAS just received at ROBINSON, STEVENS & CO. April 11-1w.

Statement of the Condition of the New York Life Insurance Company, on the 31st of December, 1867.

Made in conformity to the Laws of the State of Mississippi.

ASSETS.

Cash	\$ 375,236.54
Real Estate	70,125.66
Bonds and Mortgages	1,072,800.00
U. S. Securities	3,150,500.57
Stock of New York City	28,200.00
Bank	45,350.60
U. S. State Stocks	80,000.00
Other Stocks	172,000.00
Premium Notes bearing interest	1,556,837.47
Temperance Loans, secured by U. S. Stocks	257,700.00
Premiums due from Agents, in course of transmission	406,226.77
Deferred Premiums, due subsequent to January 1st, 1868	346,285.81
Interests accrued to January 1st 1868	52,402.93
Rents	2,491.96
	\$9,159,753.91

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted not due	\$134,800.00
Losses unadjusted	8,000.00
Losses in suspense awaiting proof	20,000.00
All other claims	7,177.33

State of New York, ss.
City and County of New York, ss.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, of said City, President of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement of the condition of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the 31st of December, 1867, is correct and true according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
Testified this 20th day of March, 1868, before me.

J. S. BARR,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI—
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, JACKSON.
I, THOS. T. SWANN, Auditor of Public Accounts, of the State of Mississippi, do hereby certify that the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, located at New York City, has complied with the Act entitled, "An Act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved January 1st, 1857; and in virtue of the power vested in me, by said Law, I hereby authorize B. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Agents for said Company, in Jackson, in the county of Hinds, to transact business of insurance in this State, until the 1st day of March, 1868, under my hand, and seal of office, at the City of Jackson, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1868.

THOS. T. SWANN,
Auditor Public Accounts

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

DR. JOHN BELL.—Dear Sir: I am happy to state to you that I have used your valuable medicine, and it has effected a cure in myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influence of the Mississippi River around Vicksburg. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed to unhealthy climates.

H. W. FOGLE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM

Providence Ala., May 13, 1866.

DR. JOHN BELL: I send you \$30 for CEDRON BITTERS: please send it what it will come to after all directions directed to me. I was troubled for several years by indigestion, have had to take pills every night for ten or fifteen years, and in February, 1864, I was attacked with general paralysis. I was confined to my room the balance of the year; and in fact, continued in a very weak and nervous condition until some two months since, when I was put under an operation, and your CEDRON BITTERS for treatment. I commenced improving right away, and am now very well restored.

Yours, truly,

A. L. NEAL.

NICK OF THE WOODS!!

Nick of The Woods!!!

IN THE

"FIRESIDE COMPANION."

GEORGE MUNRO & CO., have at an immense expense, secured the exclusive right of publishing that wonderful story of Border Life.

"Nick of the Woods!"

In the "FIRESIDE COMPANION" which will be commenced in No. 24 of that popular journal, issued on April 2nd.

"NICK OF THE WOODS"

is the most remarkable and exciting story of the kind that ever appeared, and is the foundation-stone of that series of Indian Tales have been derived. Some of the characters are unequalled in the whole range of Fiction for a certain kind of weird, mysterious interest that they possess. For instance, the terrible "Jibbenawosey," the "Spirit that walks," Bloody Nathan, the "Man of Peace," and Roaring Ralph Stakepole, the "Ramping Tiger of the Rolling Fork," who was equally a hunter, whether stealing red men's scalps, or a pale face's horse.